



Embassy of the United States, Addis Ababa

Volume 7, Issue 39

October 6, 2005

# Weekly Special Report



Produced by the Public Affairs Section

## INSIDE

## Bush Extends Ramadan Greetings to Muslims Around the World

President Bush sent greetings to Muslims in the United States and throughout the world October 4 as they begin the observance of the holy month of Ramadan. He praised Muslims' commitment to spiritual growth and charity during this season and welcomed the contributions that Muslims have made to American society.



"Throughout our history, America has been blessed by the contributions of people of many different faiths. Our Muslim citizens have helped make our Nation a stronger and more hopeful place through their faith, generosity, and compassion," he said in a press statement.

(Continued on page 2)

## U.S. Officials Visit Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa (U.S. Embassy) – Ambassador Donald Yamamoto, Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs in the U.S. Department of State, and Eunice Reddick, Director for East African Affairs, will visit Ethiopia on Thursday, October 6 and Friday, October 7. Ambassador Yamamoto's visit is part of ongoing efforts by the United States and the international community to promote and support the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia and opposition parties to enhance the process of democratization in Ethiopia. Mr. Yamamoto will also discuss regional issues with the Government of Ethiopia. ♦



The U.S. Embassy  
Wishes the Readers of the Weekly  
Special Report  
and  
All Members of the  
Muslim Community in Ethiopia  
A Happy and Blessed Ramadan.  
Ramadan Mubarak!

### African issues

Darfur Talks Ongoing, with U.S. Encouragement (P 2)

United States Condemns  
Upsurge of Violence in Darfur  
(P 3)

United States Welcomes  
Elections in Somaliland (P 4)

Journalists from 23 African  
Countries Meet in Cameroon  
(P 5)

### American issues

U.S. Supreme Court to Begin  
New Term (P 6)

Judge Constance Baker Motley  
Dead at 84 (P 7)

Crime Rates in United States  
Remain at 30-Year Lows (P 8)

State Department Worldwide  
Business Visa Center Now Online  
(P 10)

United States Unveils Newly  
Designed \$10 Bill (P 11)

### International issues

U.S. Envoy Says United Nations  
Has Taken First Step in Reform  
(P 12)

### HIV/AIDS issues

Rice Salutes Business Leaders in  
Campaign Against HIV/AIDS  
(P13 )

Public-Private Partnership to  
Enhance Delivery of AIDS Drugs  
(P 14)

### Cultural Issues

Smithsonian Acquires World-  
Famous African Art Collection  
(P 15)

U.S. Supports the Arts Through  
Blend of Public and Private  
Funding (P 16)

U.S. Official Criticizes Proposed  
Cultural Diversity Convention  
(P 17 )

---

## Darfur Talks Ongoing, with U.S. Encouragement

By Jim Fisher-Thompson  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- The Sudanese government and rebels are continuing their negotiations, not long after a high-level U.S. delegation visited the troubled Darfur region of the country.

Rebels fighting the Sudanese government and Khartoum-supported militias known as the Jingaweit in Sudan's Darfur region were encouraged to resume talks in Abuja, Nigeria, recently by a high-level U.S. diplomatic delegation led by the deputy secretary of state's special representative for Sudan, Roger Winter.

Winter and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Michael Ranneberger spoke at a press briefing in Washington October 3 -- just weeks after Winter, a former top official with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), visited Sudan.

Also on October 3, African Union

(AU) mediators and parties from both sides agreed to resume the talks in Abuja after they had been stalled for a week. The United States hopes the AU-sponsored talks will provide a lasting solution to the crisis in Darfur, which has claimed more than 150,000 lives in the past three years and displaced up to 2 million people.

Winter said the main goal of his trip to Darfur was to make sure there was "a clear, coherent SLM (Sudan Liberation Movement)" that would negotiate an end to violence in Darfur at the talks in Abuja. (See related article (<http://usinfo.state.gov/af/Archive/2005/Sep/29-713336.html>).)

The SLM/A (Sudan Liberation Movement/Army), based in the western region of Darfur, should not be confused with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), the southern rebel force that fought the Khartoum government for 20 years before signing an accord last January called the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). A government

of national unity involving these two parties went into effect in July.

While the linkage between the CPA and the Abuja talks has not been formalized, Ranneberger said a lasting solution to the problem in Darfur was "inter-related" with the CPA. "We need to push ahead on the political talks" in Abuja and on implementing the CPA, he stressed.

In Darfur, Winter said, "we met for about three hours with [SLM] military commanders at a remote location they controlled, and the basic message from me on behalf of this [U.S.] government was that they really need to be present; they really need to participate in this [negotiation in Abuja] and they need to understand the level of international isolation that would continue to engulf them if in fact they didn't negotiate in Abuja.

"As it turned out, they [the SLM rebels] had made a clear decision not to go [to Abuja]," Winter

*(Continued on page 10)*

## Bush Extends Ramadan Greetings . . .

*(Continued from page 1)*

Following is the text of the statement:

### RAMADAN

Laura and I send warm greetings to Muslims in the United States and throughout the world as they begin the observance of Ramadan.

The month of Ramadan, which commemorates the revelation of the Qur'an to the prophet Muhammad, is the holiest month of the

Muslim year. It is a special time of reflection, fasting, and charity. It is also a time of spiritual growth and prayer and an occasion to remember the less fortunate by sharing God's gifts with those in need.

Throughout our history, America has been blessed by the contributions of people of many different faiths. Our Muslim citizens have helped make our Nation a stronger and more hopeful place through their faith, generosity, and compassion.

May this be a blessed Ramadan for Muslims in the United States and around the world. Ramadan mubarak.

GEORGE W. BUSH

(end text)

*(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U. S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦*

---

## United States Condemns Upsurge of Violence in Darfur

The United States welcomes the African Union's prompt investigation and forceful and candid condemnation of the violence in Darfur and "strongly condemns" the upsurge in violence there by all parties, the U.S. State Department said October 4.

A written statement released to the press said, "We expect the Sudanese government to immediately halt attacks and stop the Jingaweit from perpetrating violence."

The statement called the recent Jingaweit attack on the internally displaced persons' camp of Aro Sharow and the village of Gosmeina a "particularly heinous act" that "underscores the need for rapid action by the Sudanese government to stop" the raiders.

The statement also noted the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army attack on the village of Sheiria. "Perpetrators of violence and atrocities must be held accountable," it read.

Following is the text of the State Department statement:

Statement by Sean McCormack, Spokesman

United States Condemns Violence In Darfur

The United States welcomes the African Union's prompt investigation, and forceful and candid condemnation of the violence in Darfur. We have informed the African Union leadership of our unequivocal

support for their efforts and to encourage the participants at the Peace and Security Council meeting on Wednesday to send a clear message to all the parties to stop the violence.

The United States strongly condemns the upsurge of violence in Darfur by all the parties. We expect the Sudanese government to immediately halt attacks and to

stop the jinjaweed from perpetrating violence. The jinjaweed attack last week on the internally displaced persons' camp of Aro Sharow and the village of Gosmeina was a particularly heinous act and underscores the need for rapid action by Sudanese government to stop the jinjaweed. At the same time, we note the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army attack on the village of Sheiria. Perpetrators of violence and atrocities must be held accountable. It is imperative that all the parties cooperate with

the African Union. However, the Sudanese government is ultimately responsible for the protection and safety of its citizens.

The parties must immediately stop all violence in Darfur, abide by the ceasefire they signed in N'djamena, Chad, and adhere to United Nations Security Council resolutions and the terms of the humanitarian and security protocols they signed earlier in Abuja, Nigeria. They must support all humanitarian and African Union operations, and achieve a political settlement for Darfur by the end of the year through the peace talks in Abuja.

We remain firmly committed to the cause of peace in Sudan, including implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and resolution of the conflict and humanitarian crisis in Darfur. Only through a political solution can a durable peace and reconciliation be achieved in Darfur. Accomplishing this is

essential in order to ensure a peaceful, prosperous, and unified future for all the Sudanese people.

(end text)

(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U. S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦



**Baba Gana Kingibe (R), African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) chief, speaks to reporters in Khartoum, next to an African Union representative. Kingibe accused the Sudanese government forces of recently launching attacks on civilian villages and Internally Displaced People camps in Darfur. (AFP/Salah Omar)**

---

## United States Welcomes Elections in Somaliland

The United States welcomed the recent parliamentary elections in the Somaliland region of Somalia as an example of democracy for greater Somalia, according to an October 3 State Department statement.

Somaliland is a former British colony in the Horn of Africa that merged in 1960 with the Italian colony of Somalia to form the independent republic of Somalia. But when Somalia descended into anarchy in the early 1990s, Somaliland broke away and set up its own administration.

While clan-based fighting swept the center and south of Somalia following the 1991 ouster of longtime dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, Somaliland remained relatively peaceful, aided by the strong dominance of a ruling clan and an economic infrastructure left behind by British, Russian and American military aid programs.

Although the region has its own security and police forces, justice system, and currency, it has not succeeded in gaining international recognition. The elections on September 29 were the first multiparty parliamentary elections since the

region separated from Somalia. Many of the candidates were citizens of the United States, Britain, Canada, and some European countries.

Following is the text of the State Department statement:

(begin text)



**Women line up to vote in Hargeisa during the first multiparty parliamentary elections in the breakaway Somaliland on September 29, 2005.**  
**REUTERS/Mohamed Guled**

### Regional Parliamentary Elections in Somalia

The United States welcomes the September 29 parliamentary elections in Somaliland, which represent a step towards democracy in Somalia. We congratulate the people of Somaliland on holding

peaceful elections with significant voter turnout. The United States calls on all political parties to work together peacefully during the post-election period to strengthen the democratic transition in Somaliland and serve as an example for greater Somalia.

(end text)

*(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Pro-*

*grams, U.S. Department of State.*  
*Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Office of the Spokesman  
October 3, 2005

STATEMENT BY SEAN MCCORMACK, SPOKESMAN



## Journalists from 23 African Countries Meet in Cameroon

Douala, Cameroon -- Journalists and media representatives from 23 African countries opened a five-day conference October 3 in Douala, Cameroon, on the subject of media and emerging democracies.

The conference, organized by the U.S. Embassy in Yaoundé, Cameroon, focuses on ways African journalists can work together to strengthen their profession and help each other meet their greatest challenges, as well as begin to establish a continent-wide network.



**Ambassador Marquardt answers questions from journalists**

Cameroonian Minister of Communications Pierre Moukoko Mbonjo and U.S. Ambassador Niels Marquardt opened the conference. Participants heard Moukoko welcome them to what he called "a milestone in the history of African journalism."

The minister expressed pride in the advances made in press freedom in Cameroon in recent years, noting that it was especially significant that the conference was taking place there. He thanked the U.S. Department of State for selecting Douala as the conference site.

Moukoko urged the delegates to strengthen national associations of journalists, to form the foundation for a strong regional network.

He called on journalists in Africa to establish the rules for their own profession, so that controversies

involving the press would not be resolved by the courts, but by the profession itself. The minister said he took pride in the fact that Cam-

eroon is finally preparing to issue licenses for private radio and television for the first time in its history.

Ambassador Marquardt expressed satisfaction that the process of networking begun in Conakry, Guinea; Cotonou, Benin; and Bamako, Mali, has been furthered by the Douala con-

ference. He observed that journalists have a critical role to play in the fight against poverty, and in promoting good governance and healthy economies -- goals that are in harmony with U.S. policy toward Africa.

Conference organizer Daniel Whitman, of the American Embassy in Yaoundé, outlined the objectives of the conference. He said that enlarging press freedom in Africa and strengthening media institutions are an important part of U.S. policy in Africa.

Representing an American NGO (nongovernmental organization), the Council for the Community of Democracies, Robert LaGamma told delegates that press freedom in Africa opened the door to democratization. He said it should be

a major topic for the Community of Democracies Ministerial Conference to be held in Bamako in 2007.

Following the opening ceremony, participants began to consider the first three themes to be taken up by the conference: ways to create linkages among journalists throughout Africa, the adoption of ethics principles for the profession, and the common definition of the role and working conditions of African journalists.

Participants then broke into working groups to develop recommendations to advance major themes of the conference. They will continue their deliberations October 4-6, when they address the following topics:

Connecting with journalists in the rest of the African continent;  
Developing regional training initiatives;

Drafting labor guidelines for journalists and their employers;

Adopting approaches toward journalism associations based on other continents.

The participants will produce a Web site for networking and communication. Another Web site,

being developed in Washington to facilitate communication, will become the permanent site for the conference documents.

The gathering will also include teleconferences with journalists in

*(Continued on page 14)*

---

## U.S. Supreme Court to Begin New Term

By Alexandra Abboud  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- The U.S. Supreme Court is scheduled to begin its 2005-2006 term on October 3 with 48 cases on its docket. The justices will hear cases on issues including free speech, campaign finance, religious freedom and reproductive rights.

With the confirmation of John Roberts as chief justice of the United States on September 29, the nine members of the court will begin this term with the first new member in a decade. The court in 2004, with William Rehnquist as chief justice, had been the longest sitting court since the 1820s.

The Supreme Court's term begins the first Monday in October each year and the court typically remains in session until late June or early July. Hundreds of cases are sent to the Supreme Court each year seeking a "writ of certiorari" -- or a decision by the court to hear an appeal from a lower court. Less than 1 percent of these cases are accepted for review.

Campaign finance laws are among the 48 cases slated to come before the court in the upcoming term, with two cases addressing whether campaign finance reform violates First Amendment rights of free speech protected by the U.S. Constitution.

In Wisconsin Right to Life, Inc. v.

Federal Election Commission the court will decide if restrictions under the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act, on running certain political ads financed by corporations and about federal candidates who are to face a primary election in 30 days or general election in 60 days, are a violation of First Amendment free speech rights. (See related article ([http://usinfo.state.gov/dhr/democracy/elections/campaign\\_finance.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/dhr/democracy/elections/campaign_finance.html)).)



The U.S. Supreme Court

Randall & Vermont Republican State Committee v. Sorrell will address whether Vermont's mandatory limits on candidates' campaign spending is a violation of the First Amendment.

The court also will hear two cases related to the abortion issue. Ayotte v. Planned Parenthood of Northern New England will explore the validity of certain parental notification laws for minors seeking an abortion in New Hampshire. Currently, minors -- those under the age of 18 -- are required to have parental consent before obtaining abortion in more than 30

U.S. states.

In the combined cases of Scheidler v. National Organization for Women and Operation Rescue v. National Organization for Women, the court will decide if the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act (RICO), which has been used to mount criminal prosecutions against those involved in organized crime, can be applied against anti-abortion groups.

In the closely watched Gonzales v. Oregon, the court will address the state of Oregon's physician-assisted suicide law. The Supreme Court has been asked to decide whether the lower federal courts properly ruled that former Attorney General John Ashcroft overstepped his authority as attorney general by issuing a 2001 directive that applied criminal penalties on doctors who participate in physician-assisted suicide in Oregon. Oregon is currently the only state in the United States to allow physician-assisted suicide.

Rumsfeld v. FAIR will address the constitutionality of a law that requires colleges and universities to offer equal access to their campuses to military recruiters as a pre-condition for receiving federal funding.

In Gonzales v. O Centro Espirita Beneficiente Uniao Do Vegetal, the court will decide if the U.S. government under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act -- a law de-

*(Continued on page 14)*

---

## Judge Constance Baker Motley Dead at 84

By Michael Jay Friedman  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- The Honorable Constance Baker Motley, senior judge for the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, died of congestive heart failure on September 21 at the age of 84.

Motley's career featured a number of historic achievements. She was the first African-American woman appointed to the federal bench, and the first to hold a number of state and local elective offices in New York.

As an attorney, Motley served as associate counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund (LDF) and participated in the *Brown v. Board of Education* litigation before the U.S. Supreme Court that was instrumental in overturning the legal basis for segregation. She also represented numerous civil rights plaintiffs in the years that followed, winning at least 10 civil rights cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

As a federal judge, her rulings established limits on police conduct and ensured the rights of underprivileged Americans.

Constance Baker was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on September 14, 1921, the ninth of 12 children of Caribbean immigrants from the island of Nevis. An honors high school graduate, Baker subsequently worked as a maid while aspiring to become a lawyer.

Turned away from a public beach because she was black, the teen-aged Baker immersed herself in

books about black history and served as president of her local NAACP youth council. At the age of 18, her speech at a local African-American social center inspired a white businessman, Clarence W. Blakeslee, himself a descendant of slavery abolitionists, to pay for Baker's college education.



**Judge Constance Baker Motley poses for a portrait in her chambers at federal court in New York, in this May 7, 2004, file photo.**

Baker studied at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, traveling there on a segregated train. She subsequently earned a bachelor's degree in economics from New York University and enrolled at Columbia University Law School, where she met Thurgood Marshall, and accepted his offer of a law clerk position at the Legal Defense Fund.

In 1946, while clerking for Marshall, Baker married Joel Wilson Motley Jr. of New York.

### CIVIL RIGHTS EFFORTS

Admitted to the bar in 1948, Constance Baker Motley continued as an LDF attorney, participating in seminal court challenges to legal segregation. In 1950, she prepared the draft complaint for the litigation that would become *Brown v. Board of Education*, and was part of the legal team that argued that case before the Supreme Court.

< i> Brown marked only the beginning of Motley's civil rights efforts. She represented a number of students seeking admission to state universities, including James Meredith, the first African American admitted to the University of Mississippi, and Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, admitted to the University of Georgia.

Motley's most notable civil rights clients also included the jailed Martin Luther King Jr., 1960s "Freedom Riders," and 1,000 Birmingham, Alabama, schoolchildren suspended for participating in civil rights demonstrations. Motley triumphed in nine of the 10 cases she argued before the Supreme Court between 1961 and 1964.

Another member of the Brown team, Jack Greenberg, likened Motley to "[U.S. Civil War General Ulysses S.] Grant at Vicksburg. She just dug in there and stayed there until they rolled over."

In 1963, Motley was on the podium as King delivered the I Have

*(Continued on page 9)*

---

## Crime Rates in United States Remain at 30-Year Lows

By Jeffrey Thomas  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- Crime rates in 2004 remained at the lowest levels in the United States since the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) first conducted its annual National Criminal Victimization Survey (NCVS) in 1973, the Department of Justice announced September 25.

Since 1993, the rate of every major violent and property crime measured by the survey (rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, burglary, theft and motor vehicle theft) has fallen significantly year after year.

Moreover, Americans of every racial and ethnic group and income level are less likely to become victims of crime.

The other major U.S. crime report is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), which also has shown a dramatic fall in the U.S. crime rate over the past 30 years. Since 1994, the UCR has recorded a drop of more than one third in violent crime. (Data for 2004 have not yet been released.) The UCR collects information on crimes and arrests reported by law enforcement authorities to the FBI.

With the rate for violent crimes having declined 57 percent from 1993 to 2004, crime now occurs in the United States with about the same frequency as in England and Wales, according to a cross-national study released by BJS in 2004.

Much has been written about factors that affect the U.S. crime rate, often with little supporting evidence. Severity and certainty of punishment, the poverty rate, unemployment, alcohol use, drug use, and the aging of the U.S. population all have been suggested as having some kind of causal relationship.



The debate over causes is politically charged. Conservatives tend to emphasize factors such as severity and certainty of punishment that imply that criminals make choices; liberals, on the other hand, tend to emphasize such environmental factors as poverty and unemployment.

In 2004, the BJS released "Cross-National Studies in Crime and Justice," which not only examined what might be responsible for the decline in U.S. crime rates but also put the U.S. crime rate in an international context, comparing U.S. data with that from England and Wales, Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden and Switzerland.

According to this cross-national study, both conservatives and liberals have a point. The falling rates of crime in the United States most consistently were related to the aging of the population, falling unemployment rates, and rising risk of punishment by the justice system.

The correlation between the aging of the population and falling crime rates perhaps needs no explanation: young males make up the group most likely to commit crimes.

In terms of unemployment, as that rate fell, so too did crime rates for all the categories of crimes studied.

The link between crime and punishment, however, is more controversial.

With respect to murder, for example, the cross-national study found that between 1981 and 1999 the U.S. justice system increased the severity of punishment -- doubling the actual number of days served in prison -- and "as severity increased, the homicide rate fell."

Similarly, the average time served in prison for robbery in the United States is three times to four times that served in Sweden or England and Wales, and by 1999, the end year of the study, the rate at which robberies were occurring had dropped in the United States below that of all the other countries.

Some other factors such as the poverty rate and drug and alcohol use could not be correlated with

*(Continued on page 9)*



---

## Crime Rates in United States Remain . . .

*(Continued from page 8)*

the sharp decline in crime. The one exception was that falling rates of drug use were consistently related to falling residential burglary rates.

The study refused to draw cross-national generalizations and conclusions because the United States differs from the other countries studied in fundamental ways. Unlike most European countries, for example, the United States does not have a national criminal justice system governed by a single set of national laws. Instead there are at least 51 governing sets of laws -- the laws of the 50

states plus federal law.

Moreover, in the United States, many law enforcement personnel -- including some sheriffs, prosecutors and judges -- are elected, and therefore tend to hold values and beliefs more representative of the communities in which they work than in countries where the insulation of the justice system from politics is seen as a desirable goal.

The full Cross-National Studies in Crime and Justice (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cnscj.pdf>) (PDF, 304 pages) is available at the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics

Web site.

The full NCVS report (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv04.pdf>) (PDF, 12 pages) is also available at the BJS Web site. To compile the NCVS Survey, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) twice each year interviews about 80,000 people age 12 and older in 43,000 representative households about their experiences as victims of crime.

*(The Washington File is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦*

## Judge Constance Baker Motley . . .

*(Continued from page 7)*

A Dream speech to the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

Motley turned her energies to politics in 1964. In February of that year, she was elected to fill a vacancy in the New York State Senate and re-elected to a full term that fall; she left in February 1965 to accept appointment to the vacant Manhattan Borough presidency. In the November 1965 city-wide election, Motley won election to a four-year term.

In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Motley to the United States District Court, where she rose to chief judge in 1982 before electing part-time senior status in 1986.

Her notable rulings included one barring police from detaining criminal suspects beyond 24 hours ab-

sent a court ruling of sufficient evidence and others favoring welfare recipients and participants in the low-income Medicaid program.

Motley was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1993 and in 2001 awarded the Presidential Citizens Medal by President Bill Clinton. The award citation lauded her as a key legal strategist who "waged the battle for equality in the courtroom and, with quiet courage and remarkable skill, won landmark victories that dismantled segregation in America." (See also the Women Hall of Fame (<http://www.greatwomen.org/women.php?action=viewone&id=111>) Web site.)

Interviewed for the National Leadership Visionary Project (NLVP), Motley was asked whether she was optimistic about

America's future. "Oh, yes. Yes, I am," she replied. "We have seen some tumultuous times in the 20th Century, even more tumultuous in the next, and look how much experience we have to guide us now."

A transcript (<http://www.visionaryproject.com/NVLPmemberTier/visionariesT1/VisionaryPages/motleyConstanceBaker/transcript.pdf>) (PDF, 118 pages) is available on the NLVP Web site.

Constance Baker Motley is survived by her husband Joel, a son, three sisters and a brother. ♦

---

## State Department Worldwide Business Visa Center Now Online

The U.S. Department of State announces October 4 that its Business Visa Center is now accessible on the Internet, the latest step in continuing efforts to facilitate the issuance of visas for legitimate business travelers worldwide.

Launched in July, the Business Visa Center ([http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/types/types\\_2664.html](http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/types/types_2664.html)) assists businesses in the United States by providing information about the visa application process for business-related visitor visa travel to the United States. The Web site explains the process to companies wishing to invite employees, clients, and business partners to the United States.

The Business Visa Center can be reached by e-mail at [BusinessVisa@state.gov](mailto:BusinessVisa@state.gov) (<mailto:BusinessVisa@state.gov>) and by telephone at (202) 663-3198.

Comprehensive and up-to-date information for businesses and the public -- including wait times for visa interviews, visa processing times, specifics on how to apply, and programs for businesses in-country -- is available on most U.S.

embassy Web sites and on the [travel.state.gov](http://travel.state.gov) (<http://www.travel.state.gov/>) Web site.

Text of a State Department media note on the Business Visa Center follows:

### Worldwide Business Visa Center Now Online

The Department of State announces the latest step in our continuing effort to facilitate the issuance of visas for legitimate business travelers worldwide. The Business Visa Center, launched in July 2005 to assist businesses in the United States and their partners, customers, and colleagues around the world, is now accessible on the Internet at [http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/types/types\\_2664.html](http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/types/types_2664.html).

The web site outlines the Business Visa Center's role and the visa application process. It also provides answers to some frequently asked questions and explains how to contact the Business Visa Center.

The Business Visa Center assists

businesses in the United States by providing information about the visa application process for business-related visitor visa travel to the United States. The Business Visa Center explains the process to companies wishing to invite employees, clients, and business partners to the United States. You can reach the Business Visa Center via e-mail at [BusinessVisa@state.gov](mailto:BusinessVisa@state.gov) (<mailto:BusinessVisa@state.gov>) and via phone at (202) 663-3198.

More comprehensive and up-to-date information for businesses and the public, including wait times for visa interviews, visa processing times, specifics on how to apply, and programs for businesses in-country is available on most embassy web sites and on the [travel.state.gov](http://travel.state.gov) web site. U.S. Embassy web sites can be accessed through the [travel.state.gov](http://travel.state.gov) website. This information assists business travelers in planning for their interview appointment and travel to the United States. The new, online Business Visa Center is one more way the Department of State is encouraging legitimate international business travel and supporting U.S. commerce.♦

## Darfur Talks Ongoing, with U.S. Encouragement . . .

*(Continued from page 2)*

said. "And they reversed themselves at U.S. request." The result was that about 11 SLM military commanders, who actively fought the Jingawelt and government forces, arrived in Abuja "and have been engaged in the [negotiating] process since I left."

Unfortunately, another important goal of the Darfur trip -- to gauge SLM unity -- proved a disappoint-

ment, Winter told journalists. "The divisions have not been healed yet between the two wings of the SLM delegation. This is a major [concern] for us, and our [diplomatic] people in Abuja ... are working various sorts of options, as are other international partners, to see if a unified delegation of the SLM can yet be put together.

"If it is not, it is our judgment [that] it fairly weakens the rebel

side in the negotiations" in Abuja, Winter observed.

Therefore, "all of them value the U.S. role and the level of activity in which we engage" in facilitating peace efforts in Sudan, Winter concluded.

For additional information, see Darfur Humanitarian Emergency (<http://usinfo.state.gov/af/africa/darfur.html>).♦

---

## United States Unveils Newly Designed \$10 Bill

The United States unveiled September 28 a new, more secure design for the \$10 bill expected to enter circulation in early 2006.

The \$10 note redesign is part of an ongoing U.S. effort to stay ahead of increasingly sophisticated counterfeiters, according to a news release issued jointly by the U.S. Treasury's Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Federal Reserve Board and the U.S. Secret Service.

"We expect to update currency every seven to ten years, so that we may continue to stay ahead of counterfeiters," Treasury Secretary John Snow said in remarks during an unveiling ceremony in New York. "The enhanced security features built into this new \$10 note design – and into the \$20 and \$50 note designs that preceded it in the new series – will help maintain global confidence in our currency going forward," he said. (See related article (<http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-eng-lish&y=2004&m=September&x=20040928113423MBzemoG0.619076&t=xarchives/xarchitem.html>).)

According to the news release, the new \$10 note incorporates easy-to-use security features for people to check their money and subtle background colors in shades of orange, yellow and red.

All existing \$10 bills will remain legal tender for as long as they are held, officials said. "You can use

both the newly designed \$10 note and all other designs in everyday transactions," Federal Reserve Vice Chairman Roger Ferguson said. Every U.S. currency note issued since 1861 is still redeemable today at full face value, he said.

The new note incorporates state-of-the-art security features to combat counterfeiting, including use of color-shifting ink, a watermark and security thread -- features easy to use by cash handlers and consumers alike, the release said.

As much as two-thirds of U.S. currency is held overseas. In preparation for putting the notes into circulation, the U.S. government is conducting a broad, worldwide public education program to ensure that people all over the world are aware of the new design and can use its security features. Training materials (<http://www.moneyfactory.com/newmoney>) are available in 24 languages on the Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing Web site.

U.S. officials have reached out to cash handlers, merchants, business and industry associations and the media in other countries to ensure the smoothest possible transition, the news release said.

"Our goal is the smooth introduction of this new \$10 design, and having a cash-handling public that is knowledgeable and well prepared is essential to that. While the chances of receiving a counterfeit are extremely slim, that rare person or business that receives a counterfeit suffers a real financial

loss," said U.S. Secret Service Director W. Ralph Basham. "We want cash handlers and consumers to recognize the new design and know how to use its security features if they ever question the authenticity of a note they've received."

The government estimates that fewer than one in 10,000 \$10 notes is a counterfeit, and that counterfeiting has been kept at low levels through a combination of improvements in security features, aggressive law enforcement and education efforts.

Newly designed \$20 and \$50 notes were introduced in 2003 and 2004 respectively, and the \$100 note is slated for redesign next. At this time, the U.S. government has no plans to redesign the \$5 note. The \$1 and \$2 notes will not be redesigned.

The text (<http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/js2953.htm>) of Snow's prepared remarks is available on the Treasury Department Web site.

*(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U. S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦*

---

## U.S. Envoy Says United Nations Has Taken First Step in Reform

By Merle D. Kellerhals Jr.  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- The recent 2005 U.N. World Summit agreement was an important first step in what will be a long process of reform of the United Nations, U.S. Ambassador John R. Bolton says.

"Broadly speaking, we got much of what we wanted in the document," Bolton told the House International Relations Committee September 28, but "more importantly, succeeded in keeping out elements that directly conflicted with key U.S. policies and jeopardized our long-term interests."

At the conclusion of the three-day world summit on September 16, representatives of 191 U.N. member countries approved an "outcome document" that set out a series of issues to be resolved by the General Assembly over the course of its 60th session, which began after the summit concluded. However, it was a consensus document that represented months of often contentious negotiations, and lacked many of the specific reform measures proposed by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan and the United States. (See related article (<http://usinfo.state.gov/is/Archive/2005/Sep/16-395942.html>).)

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, in her first speech before the U.N. General Assembly September 17, called on members to try

harder. "The time to reform the United Nations is now. And we must seize this opportunity together," she said. (See related article (<http://usinfo.state.gov/is/Archive/2005/Sep/17-758243.html>).)

The House International Relations Committee, with oversight responsibility for the United Nations, conducted its third hearing on U.N. reform to determine what was accomplished by the United States during the world summit and the opening of the 60th session. The committee was also considering enactment of the Henry J. Hyde United Nations Reform Act of 2005.

Congressman Hyde, chairman of the International Relations Committee, said the agreement's "lack of detail and definitive statements on critical areas such as oversight, accountability, management and budgeting do not inspire confidence."

The Hyde Act would establish a timetable for 46 specific reforms of U.N. management and accountability and mandate withholding of U.S. annual dues payments as leverage for change. The House of Representatives passed the bill in June, but no companion bill has been introduced in the Senate.

The Bush administration has not supported using withholding of dues as leverage to achieve sought-after reforms.

When asked by Representative Tom Lantos, the senior Democrat on the committee, whether he preferred discretionary withholding of dues as leverage rather than mandatory withholding, Bolton replied that he preferred allowing the secretary of state to use discretionary withholding if necessary. Lantos favors discretionary withholding of dues.

Bolton said the summit agreement represented an ambitious effort on the part of the General Assembly to discuss a wide range of issues, which includes terrorism, human rights, peace-building, management reforms, the spread of democracy and alleviating poverty, hunger and disease.

"It was not the alpha and the omega, but we never thought it would be the alpha and the omega," Bolton said of the summit agreement.

For additional information, see The United Nations at 60 ([http://usinfo.state.gov/is/international\\_security/UNGA\\_2005.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/is/international_security/UNGA_2005.html)).

*(The Washington File is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦*



## Rice Salutes Business Leaders in Campaign Against HIV/AIDS

Washington -- U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice joined prominent international business leaders in a September 28 ceremony to recognize the efforts corporations have made to address HIV/AIDS in their workplaces and in the global community at large.

The event was sponsored by the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS (GBC) (<http://www.businessfightsaids.org/site/pp.asp?c=gwKXJfNVJtF&b=1008711>), an alliance of more than 200 international companies working to combat the AIDS epidemic.

"To really tackle the AIDS pandemic from all angles, it is imperative that government and the private sector work together," said Ambassador Richard Holbrooke, GBC president and chief executive officer. "Having corporate and government leaders collaborate on stopping the global spread of AIDS is a necessary step in wholly addressing this crisis."

Rice said GBC members have been important partners in implementing the \$15 billion emergency plan for AIDS relief which first launched disease-fighting programs in 2004. (See related article (<http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2003/Sep/23-45918.html>).)

"In Ethiopia, for example, we're working with Coca-Cola to support an innovative job skills program for orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS," Rice said at the event. "Some of these chil-

dren are heads of households, raising young brothers and sisters. The job skills that these children learn will, thus, benefit entire families."

Rice also emphasized the importance of corporate contributions devoted to a disease-fighting strat-

egy that relies on partnership and local empowerment.



**GBC President and CEO Richard Holbrooke, Actress Angelina Jolie, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Senator Hillary Clinton and GBC Executive Director Trevor Neilson at the 2005 GBC Awards for Business Excellence**

egy that relies on partnership and local empowerment.

"If we support the sound national strategies of host governments, and involve local partners, we will not just fight the disease more effectively," Rice said, "we will also foster long-term growth and stability and security in the countries with which we are working."

Volkswagen of South Africa was honored by GBC for the comprehensive HIV/AIDS program it has introduced into the workplace involving education, HIV testing and

medical services for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

GBC also recognized the De Beers diamond mining company for the testing, counseling, support and treatment services it provides to employees, their dependents and company contractors.

In a series of events in Washington, GBC also announced the addition of two significant corporate names to its membership roles – auto manufacturer General Motors and retailer Wal-Mart, both major powers in their business sectors.

GBC also announced it is making a \$100,000 contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

A transcript (<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2005/54097.htm>) of Rice's remarks is available on the State Department Web site.

*(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦*

---

## Public-Private Partnership to Enhance Delivery of AIDS Drugs

Building an improved system for delivering pharmaceuticals and medical supplies to the developing world is the goal of a public-private partnership announced by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) September 27.

"By building human and institutional supply chain capacity in developing countries, this system will help rapidly expand prevention, care and treatment for people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS," USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios said.

The partnership involves 15 separate U.S. and African companies and groups specializing in various



services and skills critical to building a system to move medical supplies and drugs efficiently and reliably.

Drug delivery specialists, business consultants, information technology specialists and nongovernmental organizations with experience in Africa will participate in building

this new system, according to USAID press materials.

The partnership is created as part of the five-year, \$15 billion President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief ([http://usinfo.state.gov/global\\_issues/HIV\\_AIDS/hiv\\_aids\\_initiative.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/global_issues/HIV_AIDS/hiv_aids_initiative.html)), which is helping combat the epidemic in more than 100 nations around the world, with a special focus on 15 nations suffering the world's greatest disease burden.

(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦

## Journalists from 23 African Countries Meet . . .

*(Continued from page 5)*

Moscow, Paris, and Miami. Participants will present their findings at a press conference on October 5.

In addition to Cameroon, participants have come from Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome, Senegal, and Togo. Also participating are representatives from France and the United States.

*(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦*

## U.S. Supreme Court to Begin New Term . . .

*(Continued from page 6)*

signed to protect religious freedom -- must allow the members of a Brazilian religious sect to use a hallucinogenic tea known as hoasca, an illegal drug banned in the United States

A complete schedule of oral arguments ([http://www.supremecourtus.gov/oral\\_arguments/argument\\_calendars.html](http://www.supremecourtus.gov/oral_arguments/argument_calendars.html)) is available on the Supreme Court's Web site.

For additional information, see The Supreme Court of the United States: Highest Court in the Land (<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itdhr/0405/ijde/ijde0405.htm>).

*(The Washington File is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦*

## Smithsonian Acquires World-Famous African Art Collection

By Christine Terada  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington --The Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of African Art has received one of the world's most famous collections of traditional African art -- the Walt Disney-Tishman Collection. The museum announced the gift September 29 at a press briefing in Washington.

The 525-piece collection -- a gift from the Walt Disney World Company, a subsidiary of the Walt Disney Company -- includes most major styles of African art, representing 75 peoples and 20 countries.

The Walt Disney Company previously had made the collection accessible to the public through loans, publications and special exhibitions. The company now has made final the collection's permanent relocation to the Smithsonian, according to a museum press release.

"The Walt Disney Company is honored to be able to work with the Smithsonian Institution to bring this phenomenal collection to the world," said Michael Eisner, chief executive officer of the Walt Disney Company, as quoted in the release. "Thanks to the Smithsonian's National Museum of African Art, the extraordinary artists of so many eras represented in this collection will now live for the ages through their magnificent works," Eisner said.

"This is an incredibly generous gift from the Walt Disney World Company, and we couldn't be more grateful," said Lawrence M. Small, secretary of the Smithsonian, according to the release. Sharon Patton, director of the National Museum of African Art, referred to the addition as "truly a milestone in the history of our museum," the release said.

wife, Ruth, acquired their first African sculptures (an ivory figure and a bronze helmet mask) from the Benin kingdom in Nigeria. Intrigued by the honesty and power of the art and its influence on contemporary Western art, the Tishmans collected objects in a variety of styles, materials and types that represent a wide range of traditional African art.

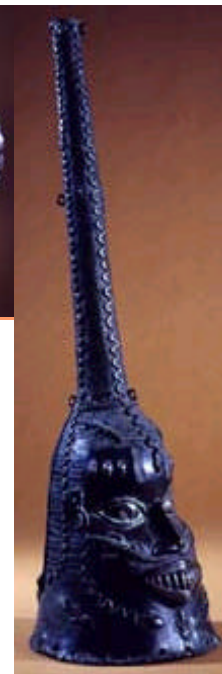
Highlights of the collection include a hunting horn (Sierra Leone, Sherbro-Portuguese), a crest mask (Cameroon, Bamileke peoples), an armlet (Nigeria, Yoruba peoples), a helmet mask (Nigeria, Edo peoples), a twin figure with jacket (Nigeria, Yoruba peoples), a head-dress (Nigeria, Calabar area), and a burial sculpture (Madagascar, Bara peoples).



**The stylized, iconographically complex Benin Kingdom mask and the skin-covered Efik mask with its distinctive hairstyle are two examples from this outstanding collection.**

**(Right) Mask, Possibly Efik peoples, Lower Cross River, Calabar region, Nigeria**

**(Left) Mask, Edo peoples, Benin Kingdom, Nigeria**



"The pieces represent the largest, most diverse collection of African art given to an art museum in the United States in nearly a quarter of a century," Patton commented at the press briefing. "Our mission to engage people to discover, experience, and celebrate the diversity of Africa's rich art and culture, across time, is significantly advanced by this gift."

The collection began in the early 1960s, when New York real estate developer Paul Tishman and his

Disney purchased the collection from the Tishmans in 1984 and named it "The Walt Disney-Tishman African Art Collection." The collection has been used as an inspiration for works such as the stage musical *The Lion King*, and some of its pieces have been displayed in exhibitions at museums and cultural institutions worldwide, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Louvre in Paris.

*(Continued on page 18)*

---

## U.S. Supports the Arts Through Blend of Public and Private Funding

By Michael Jay Friedman  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- One hundred fifteen million dollars. Twelve billion dollars. The first number represents the 2003 budget of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), the largest U.S. government-funded source of grants to artists and scholars; the second an estimate of annual private U.S. spending on the arts. Behind these divergent figures lies a decentralized, largely voluntary and highly dynamic commitment to nurture and encourage cultural institutions. While this system differs from some other nations' more centralized arrangements, it nonetheless is rooted deeply in American history and enjoys broad support among the American people.

The United States remains to this day a comparatively decentralized nation. Many services provided elsewhere at the national level here are dispensed by states and localities, or through voluntary organizations. Indeed, most Americans refer to their "federal" rather than national government. While the federal government plays an important role in sustaining a vibrant cultural environment, individual Americans, corporations and other private institutions supply most of the funds. Among the strengths of this system is its dynamism: thousands of different funding sources sustain a wide and changing variety of artistic endeavors, including some for nearly every taste.

### Government Funding

NEA Chairman Dana Gioia has observed that the centralized European model of art sponsorship "grew out of a tradition of royal

and aristocratic patronage that in modern times has been assumed by the state." The United States, by contrast, never possessed either royalty or a hereditary aristocracy. Founded in the name of individual freedom, it developed a system that relies heavily on private philanthropy, supplemented by government grants and incentives to encourage private giving.

The federal government provides approximately 2 percent of arts funding, and state and local arts agencies about 8 percent. Government grants, however, often have significant "seed" and "multiplier" effects. Even modest federal grants can be important to a fledgling organization, and federal recognition often legitimizes a new artist or institution in the eyes of private donors. NEA, the largest single federal grant source, estimates that each grant dollar attracts to the recipient institution seven dollars to eight dollars in private donations and earned revenue.

Since many funding decisions are shifted away from Washington, U.S. artists have less need to justify their work to government bureaucrats, and no government agency wields too large an impact on American cultural life. NEA, as Gioia has written, "has never possessed the resources to impose its will on the American arts world." Also, since the number of philanthropists is correspondingly

large, a greater variety of artistic endeavors can secure funding.

There are in America, for instance, more than 1,500 professional theaters, 1,200 symphony orchestras and about 120 opera companies. In a continent-spanning nation where many live far from the leading urban cultural centers, a decentralized arts policy helps bring art closer to the people.

**Private Funding** Possibly the single greatest federal contribution to the arts is the charitable income tax deduction, which allows most Americans to subtract from their income tax obligation their donations to qualified nonprofit organizations. Americans would support the arts regardless — their tradition of private philanthropy long predates the income tax itself — but with the deduction in place, private giving far outstrips direct federal grants.

Estimates for 2003 suggest that private donations to artists and arts organizations exceeded \$12 billion, or \$42 for each American. About half this total came from individuals, a third from foundations and the rest from corporations.

Americans' financial support of the arts is not limited to donations. Compared to their European peers, U.S. cultural institutions rely more heavily on ticket sales. More than 40 percent of an American orchestra's revenue, for instance, typically comes from concert income. By comparison, a German orchestra might derive 80 percent of its revenue through direct government aid. The U.S. approach allows each individual to support with his or her entertainment dollars the music, theater and literature he or she prefers.

A similar pattern appears in the

*(Continued on page 18)*



**NEA Chairman  
Dana Gioia**



---

## U.S. Official Criticizes Proposed Cultural Diversity Convention

By Michael J. Friedman  
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- A United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) proposed Convention on the Promotion and Protection of Cultural Diversity could result in possible restrictions on artistic expression, Dana Gioia, a member of the U.S. delegation to UNESCO, said September 27.

Gioia, who also heads the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), offered his remarks at a Washington Foreign Press Center briefing.

The proposed convention would allow states to exempt certain cultural goods and services from international free-trade protections. The United States has argued that this measure would exceed UNESCO's authority and that the convention would interfere with the free flow of ideas.

Gioia argued that culture is formed in the interplay of individuals and groups, minority groups included, and shaped by many factors, including language, ethnicity and religion. He described the process as migratory, dynamic and one that often transcends national boundaries.

The convention, said Gioia, instead defines culture "entirely in such economic terms as goods and services," and as a purely national characteristic.

Such an approach, he suggested, could short-circuit cross-

fertilization between cultures. He offered as one example the Belgian Gypsy jazz musician Django Reinhardt. Jazz, Gioia said, represents an American combination of European and African influence that later were transformed by European artists like Reinhardt.

These achievements, he argued, could not have occurred had nations sought to protect their "national" cultures by restricting the open exchange of cultural expression. Insulating national cultures in this way, he suggested, does not protect cultural diversity but instead diminishes it, not least among minority cultures.

Gioia acknowledged that nations have the right to promote their cultural legacy but not by "censoring and prohibiting cultural exchange." "There is no measure for promotion of cultural diversity in this document," he said. "It's all about trade protection."

In its current form, he added, the convention might allow nations to cloak cultural or ideological censorship, particularly of minority groups, under the cover of preserving cultural diversity.

Gioia contrasted this with the relatively decentralized U.S. system of funding the arts. Even though the NEA is the largest single funding source, it represents slightly less than 1 percent of total U.S. nonprofit cultural expenditures.

The United States allows individuals and organizations to de-

duct the sums they donate to charitable and arts organizations from their tax obligations. This, said Gioia, encourages a highly diverse and dynamic culture as Americans support financially the groups of their choice, from the most traditional to specialized minority and other wide-ranging arts organizations.

UNESCO is headquartered in Paris and has 190 member states. The United States withdrew from UNESCO in 1984, citing poor management and values opposed to U.S. values, including advocacy by the then director-general of limitations on a free press. The United States rejoined the organization in 2003, following a concerted effort to institute financial and management reform and resumed efforts to reinforce founding principles, including an emphasis on international press freedom.

A transcript (<http://fpc.state.gov/fpc/54039.htm>) of the briefing is available on the State Department Web site.

For additional information, see the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts (<http://arts.endow.gov/>) Web site, which includes the NEA publication "How America Funds the Arts" (<http://www.arts.gov/pub/how.pdf>) (PDF, 31 pages).

*(The Washington File is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>) ♦*

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
SECTION  
AMERICAN EMBASSY**

P.O.Box 1014  
Addis Ababa  
Ethiopia

Phone: 251-1-174007  
251-1-174000  
Fax: 251-1-242454  
Email: [pasaddis@state.gov](mailto:pasaddis@state.gov)



**Smithsonian Acquires World-Famous African Art . . .**

*(Continued from page 15)*

"The Walt Disney-Tishman African Art Collection contains works unsurpassed in rarity and uniqueness and unavailability in today's marketplace," said Patton.

The National Museum of African Art has maintained a long relationship with the collection, going back to 1980 and 1981, when it acquired six objects from Paul Tishman. "We're thrilled to finally, after 20 years, find the right place for this great collection," Eisner said at the briefing.

"More than ever, this enhances the role that the Smithsonian plays," said Small, speaking of the collection. "Essentially, the Smithsonian offers America -- Americans -- a picture of the world, and it offers the world a picture of America," he continued. "This just expands, exponentially, the opportunities that we have to enhance the experiences of

our visitors. We have visitors in the millions that come to the Smithsonian -- not only from all across the United States, but from all around the world every year."

The museum expects to complete the collection by February 2007, when it will show all the pieces in a dedicated exhibition called "The Walt Disney-Tishman Collection." In the meantime, some selected pieces from the collection will be displayed immediately.

The Smithsonian's National Museum of African Art is the only national museum in the United States solely dedicated to collecting, exhibiting, conserving and studying African art. Through numerous donations from African art collectors, the museum holds the largest public collection of contemporary African art in the United States -- with more than 8,500 African art objects, including the Walt Disney-Tishman Collection. ♦

**U.S. Supports the Arts Through Blend of Public and Private Funding. . .**

*(Continued from page 16)*

realm of noncommercial radio and television broadcasting. In the United Kingdom, taxpayers are required to pay a license fee for the support of those broadcasts, regardless of whether they choose to listen to or view them. In the United States, government affords a measure of funding, but public broadcasters, including local stations of the Public Broadcasting Service (television) and National Public Radio (NPR), rely on, seek and receive donations, both large and small, from their viewers and listeners. Upon her death in 2003, Joan Kroc, widow of the founder of the McDonald's hamburger chain, left to NPR the sum of \$200 million, while thousands of listeners purchased "memberships" in their local stations, often for sums well under \$100.

In a historical context, Kroc's gift was not particularly unusual. Successful American entrepreneurs long have turned to philanthropy. The steel magnate Andrew Carnegie gave away more than \$350 million, building among other things 3,000 public libraries and a major university. "I resolved," he said, "to stop accumulating and begin the infinitely more serious and difficult task of wise distribution." Foundations established by other business titans like Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller and many others continue today to fund artistic endeavors. No accounting of arts in the United States would be complete without an understanding of the crucial interplay between the public and private sectors.

Nations seek to cultivate a rich artistic and cultural life by support-

ing the arts in ways that comport with their particular values and historical experience. The United States supports the arts through a flexible system that leverages public funding while encouraging private generosity and individual decision-making.

For Additional Information, see National Endowment for the Arts publication, "How the United States Funds the Arts" (<http://www.arts.gov/pub/how.pdf>) (PDF, 31 pages).

See also The Arts in America: New Directions (<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itsv/0403/ijse/toc.htm>), which includes an interview with NEA Chairman Dana Gioia (<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itsv/0403/ijse/gioia.htm>) ♦